Butterfly.—It always haunts meadows and hides among the tufts of tall grasses growing in moist places. It is rather common in New England and the Northern States generally. It is found in Canada and is reported from the cool upper mountain valleys in the Carolinas. It has a weak, jerking flight, and is easily taken when found. Expanse, 1.65-1.90 inch.

Early Stages.—These have been well described by various writers. The caterpillar feeds upon grasses.

Genus NEONYMPHA, Westwood
(The Spangled Nymphs)

" Oh! the bonny, bonny dell, whaur the primroses won,
Luikin' oot o' their leaves like wee sons o' the sun;
Whaur the wild roses hing like flickers o' flame,
And fa' at the touch wi' a dainty shame;
Whaur the bee swings ower the white-clovery sod,
And the butterfly flits like a stray thoucht o' God."

MACDONALD.

Butterfly.— Eyes hairy. The costal and median veins of the fore wings are much swollen at the base. The palpi are thin, compressed, thickly clothed below with long hairs. The antennae are comparatively short, gradually thickening toward the outer extremity, and without a well-defined club. Both the fore wing and the hind wing have the outer margin evenly rounded.

Egg.— Globular, flattened at the base, marked with irregular polygonal cells.

Caterpillar.—The head is large, rounded, the two halves produced conically and studded with little conical papillae. The last segment of the body is bifurcate.

FIG. — Neuration of the genus Moat the vertex; elevated on the thorax into a blunt tubercular prominence; green in color.

Chrysalis.— Relatively long, strongly produced

This genus, which has by some writers been sunk into the genus *Euptychia*, Hiibner, is quite extensive. Nearly two hun-

dred species are included in *Euptycma*, which is enormously developed in the tropical regions of the New World. Seven